

THE NATIONAL ERA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

After preliminary business had been transacted.

Mr. Rusk reported a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Shields moved that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the removal of Brevoet Brigadier General Talcott; and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Davis's resolution, directing an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the naval officers at the principal commercial ports of the United States, was adopted.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill granting bounty land to the soldiers who were engaged in the Mexican war.

The non-intervention resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Seward delivered his views upon the subject. The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

Mr. Clark presented petitions from Rhode Island, praying that aid be given to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr. Brothhead reported adversely upon the memorials asking that the Government defray the expenses of the American exhibitors at the World's Fair.

Mr. Daws, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill requiring that the apportionment of Representatives for California shall be made, and the returns actually received from that State.

A resolution was reported from the same committee, declaring that the next Presidential election shall be according to the apportionment under the act of 1850, which was adopted.

The Iowa land bill was further debated by Mr. Brothhead.

Mr. Seward commented upon a portion of Mr. Seward's speech of yesterday, and complained of what he considered a malignant chiding of disonoror contained in it.

Mr. Seward replied, disclaiming any intent of charging disonoror upon any one.

Mr. Stockton expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

Mr. McKee presented the credentials of the Hon. Walter Brooke, Senator elect from Mississippi, and took his seat.

Mr. Brothhead reported a bill, making an appropriation of \$3,000 to complete the cemetery for the American officers and soldiers who died near the city of Mexico; was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Seward's resolution, directing that the expenses of Kosciusko's reception and entertainment in this city be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000, was rejected by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Burling, Bradbury, Brothhead, Cass, Clarke, Davis, Downes, Geyer, King, McRae, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rush, Updegraff.

NOES—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooks, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mangum, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Wade—21.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 31, nays 6.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Cobb, granting the right of way and grants of public lands for railroad purposes in Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Cobb delivered a few remarks in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Cobb moved an amendment, which was declared out of order, proposing to exempt all railroad iron from duty.

Mr. White of Alabama, followed, in favor of the bill, and in support of granting lands for internal improvement purposes.

Before this subject was disposed of, Mr. Cobb rose and petitioned of A. W. Reynolds, committee on the right of way, to be admitted as a delegate from the Territory of New Mexico, and charging that the election of the last-named gentleman was in violation of law, and by virtue of gross corruption.

The subject was passed over for the present, Mr. Weightman not being in his seat.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Wilcox, of Mississippi, defended the position of the Union Democrats of that State, and took strong ground against those who call themselves "Old Line Democrats" in Mississippi, but who are in fact Secessionists and Disunionists.

Mr. Peabody, of Massachusetts, replied to the liberality of this noble visitor, was always regarded by Atllson as a direct answer to his prayer, and it made a deep impression upon his mind. To this event he was ever afoot to attribute the increase of devotional feelings, which became a prominent trait in his character.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

The House, after preliminary business, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead bill, when

Mr. Richardson made a defense of Senator Douglass, claiming for this gentleman the highest character for honesty and Democracy, and as having been the most interested of his own party in the cause which he now occupies before the country.

Mr. Breckinridge replied so much of his appearance as referred to himself, and denied that he had made any attack upon Judge Douglass.

Mr. Washburn delivered a speech in favor of great lands to Maine, to build a railroad, as a part of the great European and North American railroad.

The Committee rose, when, on motion of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, and under the operation of the previous question, the Senate bill appropriating \$72,500 for the repair of the Congressional Library was passed.

Mr. Stanton moved to postpone the special order for the purpose of taking up the Defense bill.

Mr. Stanton of Kentucky objected to this, desiring the bill for continuing the work upon the extension of the Capitol as more important, and he referred to the workmen and laborers who filled the galleries, watching with anxiety every movement made with a view to

that object. These men had been induced by the Government to come hither, and they had families to support. If the work was to be finished, it was true economy to go on with it.

Mr. Houston thought it was more necessary to provide horses and forage for the troops in New Mexico, California, and Oregon; besides, there was a bill introduced into the Senate to be appropriated by the Defense bill, the Government drafts are now disengaged.

Mr. Walsh briefly appealed to the House to vote up the Capitol Extension bill. Some of these laborers have been compelled to sell their beds to get bread; and to talk about the sufferings of other persons was an insult to them.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, while sympathizing with any one with a just cause, rebuked the opposition of the galleries, and charged that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, that it might be acted upon at once in the House.

Mr. Stansbury resolved a resolution to close the debate on the Homestead bill to-morrow, at three o'clock; and wanted the country to see who were responsible for delaying the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the resolution; pending which, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

On motion of Mr. Ficklin the Homestead bill was postponed over to-day, until next Tuesday week.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up that measure; when

Mr. Marshall of California, replied to the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge, who, he said, had by implication made grave charges against the integrity of the galleries.

Mr. Shields moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the bill.

Mr. Davis's resolution, directing an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the naval officers at the principal commercial ports of the United States, was adopted.

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In Arvine's *Cyclopedia of Anecdotes*, recently published, the following are related respecting this distinguished American artist.

The strong development of his talents in this late distinguished artist formed one of the most prominent traits of his beautiful character. Connected with this characteristic is a remarkable incident in his early life, which has been related to us by one of his few intimate friends. Mr. Allston was a member of the Episcopal Church. Although in early life he was ever a constant attendant, he was not strongly attached to religion, nor eminent for his piety. It would be difficult to say that he was a religious believer, or even a skeptic, in his views, but he was wont to speak slightly of religious things, and even to enjoy jests at the expense of his religious subjects. His feelings, however, underwent a remarkable change, in consequence of a singular event in his life, which made a very strong impression, and was even regarded by him as a direct divine interposition in his behalf.

Not long after his marriage with his first wife, the sister of the late Dr. Channing, he made his second visit to Europe. After a residence there of a little more than a year, his pecuniary wants became very pressing and urgent. He had given up the study of law, and was compelled to earn his living by painting.

On this second visit to Europe, he had formed a strong desire to go to the Holy Land, and had planned a tour of the Holy Land for his own sake.

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nation. "It's a comfort to think the Devil will pay him for this some of these days."

"Oh, don't—oh, ye mustn't!" said Tom, grasping his hand. "he's a poor, miserable crittur—it's awful to think on't. Oh, if I only could repent, the Lord would forgive him now; but I'm afraid he never will."

"I hope he won't," said George; "I never want to see him in Heaven!"

"Hush, man! God's it worries me; don't feel so. He hain't done me no real harm—only he's at the gate of the Kingdom for me, that's all."

At this moment, the sudden flush of strength which the joy of meeting his young master had infused into the dying man gave way—a sudden sinking fell upon him; his eyes closed, and he lay motionless. Tom sprang to his side. He knew the door was opening, but he could not stir hand or foot. At last he turned with a start; the door was open, and he saw a hand putting out his light.

It was a cloudy, misty moonlight, and there he saw it!—something white gliding in! He heard the still rustle of its ghostly garments. It stood still by his bed, and then it reached his hand; "Come! come! come!" And, while he lay sweating with terror, he knew not when or how, the thing was gone. He sprang out of bed, and pulled at the door. It was shut and locked, and the man fell down in a swoon.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852.

[¶] We make no apology for the long editorial we inflict this week. The times demand it.

[¶] Will the person who forwarded us a manuscript entitled, "Slavery, by Jonathan Dymond," please inform us whether it is or is not an extract from his published works?

[¶] Our friend who sent us the communication about Miller's death, wants to know why we changed *strobizniz* to *strobizniz*. We did not do it. The only proof we read is that of our own articles. Printers sometimes make mistakes—but editors are always held responsible. The other article he sends us will appear next week.

[¶] Mr. Rantoul's admirable speech, published on our fourth page, will be read with deep interest. It is clear, bold, direct. Such a Democrat as an example to his party.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on hand several sketches and tales, accepted and fled away for publication. After the completion of Mrs. Stowe's story, their authors will hear from us.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The miserable Amistad claim is to be pressed again. Since Mr. Polk's time, no President has recommended it to the notice of Congress; but Mr. Mason, of the Senate, seems to think that the interests of Slavery are involved in its recognition. On the 9th, he introduced a resolution in that body, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the justice of making provision for its payment.

A much more enlightened movement was that of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, in the introduction of a resolution on the subject of cheap ocean postage, which was adopted the same day. It instructs the Committee on the Post Office to inquire whether something may not be done for the reduction of ocean postage. He accompanied the resolution with a brief statement, which presents the argument in a nut-shell:

"A letter can be sent three thousand miles in the United States for three cents; and the reasons for cheap postage on the land are equally applicable to the ocean.

"You may go, boy!" said George, slipping a quarter into the hand of each. They slipped out of the house.

"Shall we take off the cloak, mass'r?"

"No, no! I'll give you now, poor Tom—and you shall have it."

They laid him in, and the men shovelled away soil. They banked it up, and laid green grass over it.

"You may go, boy!" said George, slipping a quarter into the hand of each. They slipped out of the house.

"I'll go, I'll go!" said George, with difficulty, motioning them off. "It's all I can give you now, poor Tom—and you shall have it."

The poor fellow looked dejected, and walked off in silence.

"Witness, Eternal God!" said George, kneeling on the grave of his poor friend, "oh! witness, that from this hour I will do what one man can, to drive out this curse of slavery from my land."

The poor soul went to seek the last resting-place of our friend. There needs none. His Lord knows where he lies, and will raise him up immortal, when he shall appear in his glory. Pity him not! such a life and death is not for pity. Self-denying suffering is the chief glory of the mighty God! and blessed are the men whom he calls to fellowship with him, bearing their cross after him in patience. Of such truly it is written, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted!"

CHAPTER XL.—An Authentic Ghost Story.

For some remarkable and ghostly legends were recently rung about this time, among the servants on George's place.

It was whisperingly asserted that steps, in the dead of night, had been heard descending the garret stairs, and patrolling the house. In vain the doors of the upper entry had been locked; the ghost either carried a duplicate key in its pocket, or availed itself of a ghost's immemorial privilege of coming through the keyhole, and pronounced as before, with a freedom that pleased him.

These stories were somewhat divided as to the outward form of the spirit, owing to a custom quite prevalent among negroes—and, for such we know, among whites, too—of invariably shutting the eyes, and covering up heads under blankets, petticoats, or whatever else might come in use for a shelter, in these occasions. Of course, as everybody knows, when the bodily eyes are thus out of the list, the spiritual eyes are commonly vindictive and persecuting; and therefore there were abominated of full-length portraits of the ghost, abundantly sworn and testified to, as is often the case with portraits, agreed with each other in no particular, except the common family peculiarity of the ghost tribe—the wearing of a white sheet. The poor souls were not versed in ancient history, and did not know that Shakespeare had authenticated this costume, by telling how

"The sheeted dead."

And therefore all their holling upon this is a striking fact in piazzmology, which we recommend to the attention of spiritual media

general.

Be it as it may, we have private reasons for knowing that a tall figure in a white sheet did walk at the most approved ghostly hours, around the Legree premises, pass out the doors, glide about the house, disappear at intervals, and reappear again, passing silent stairway, into that fatal door; and that in the morning the entry doors were all found shut and locked as ever.

Legree could not help overhearing this whispering; and it was all the more exciting to him, from the pains that were taken to conceal it from him. He drank more brandy than usual; held up his head briskly, and swore louder than ever; but the door of his bed, and the persons, and the visions of his head on his bed were anything but agreeable. The night after Tom's body had been carried away, he rode to the next town for a carriage, and had a high one; got home late and tired; locked his door, took out the key, and went to bed.

After all, let a man take what pains he may, he may

not be able to keep his soul from his body.

What follows the next and hours of it? Who knows all its awful perplexities? those shudders and tremblings which it can no more live down than it can outlive its own eternity! What a fool is he who locks his door to keep out spirits, who has in his own bosom a spirit that cannot meet alone—whose voice, smothered for ever, and piled over with mountains of earthiness, is yet like the forewarning trumpet of doom?

But Legree locked his door, and set a chair against it; he set a night-amp at the head of his bed; and he put his pistols there. He examined the locks and latches of the windows and doors, and swore he didn't care for the devil and all his angels!" and went to sleep.

Well, he slept, for he was tired—slept soundly. But, finally, there came over his sleep a shadow, a horror, an apprehension of some

thing dreadful hanging over him. It was his mother's shroud, he thought; but Cassey had it holding it up and showing it to him. He heard a confused noise of screams and groanings; and with it all, he knew he was asleep, and he struggled to wake himself. He could not awake him. He knew the door was opening, but he could not stir hand or foot. At last he turned with a start; the door was open, and he saw a hand putting out his light.

It was a cloudy, misty moonlight, and there he saw it!—something white gliding in! He heard the still rustle of its ghostly garments. It stood still by his bed, and then it reached his hand; "Come! come! come!" And, while he lay sweating with terror, he knew not when or how, the thing was gone. He sprang out of bed, and pulled at the door. It was shut and locked, and the man fell down in a swoon.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

of producers and consumers, not capitalists. Their demand was a liberal commercial policy, tending to open the foreign market for their agricultural products, and allowing the competition of foreign labor and skill to cheapen the price of necessary articles of consumption.

Another bond of connection has been found in the policy of Territorial Extension. This has always been favored by the Democratic party at the North. Its instinct points to national aggrandizement, and the propagation of free institutions. The well-settled, firmly-established Colonies of a great Power on our North, have obstructed expansion in that quarter; and when the Democracy has betrayed a disposition to overleap them, a restraining hand has been uniformly laid upon it by the slaveholders. But, on our Southern border, no such obstacles have existed, and here the Democratic passion for territory has not only been tolerated, but nurtured by Southern politicians.

What their leading motive was, is to be inferred from the fact, that the whole of Florida, nearly all of Louisiana, and all of Texas, have been converted to the uses of Slave Labor, and to the strengthening of the Slave Power, while California and New Mexico, acquired by a war originating with them, have thus far been secured from the same destruction, only by the most extraordinary efforts and agencies. Both have sought territorial extension, the slaveholders for sectional, the Democrats for national aggrandizement. Their motives have been different, but the self-interest of the former falling in with the generous instincts of the latter, they have acted in concert.

With this brief explanation of the nature and causes of the intimate political connection between the Northern Democratic party and the Slaveholders of the South, is a fact, the nature, causes, and consequences of which cannot be too often held up to public attention. That party is supposed to represent pre-eminently the interests of Labor; to be composed of men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to be founded upon the doctrine of equal rights; to be the legitimate vehicle of progressive movements; and the natural antagonist of whatever system or policy tends to impair the rights or lower the dignity of human nature. On the other hand, the Slaveholders generally represent the interests of Capital; as a class, live not by their own labor but by the labor of others; theoretically and practically deny the doctrine of equal rights; naturally inclining to Conservatism, and are identified with a system which, above all others, violates the fundamental rights and degrades the dignity of human nature.

The close political connection between the Democratic party of the North and the Slaveholders of the South, is a fact, the nature, causes, and consequences of which cannot be too often held up to public attention. That party is supposed to represent pre-eminently the interests of Labor; to be composed of men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to be founded upon the doctrine of equal rights; to be the legitimate vehicle of progressive movements; and the natural antagonist of whatever system or policy tends to impair the rights or lower the dignity of human nature.

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With this brief explanation of the nature and causes of the intimate political connection between the Northern Democratic party and the Slaveholders of the South, is a fact, the nature, causes, and consequences of which cannot be too often held up to public attention. That party is supposed to represent pre-eminently the interests of Labor; to be composed of men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to be founded upon the doctrine of equal rights; to be the legitimate vehicle of progressive movements; and the natural antagonist of whatever system or policy tends to impair the rights or lower the dignity of human nature.

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THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK IN CALIFORNIA.

For the last year we have tried to arouse the people of the Free States to the danger of losing, by the insidious introduction of slavery into California, all that they ever gained by the Compromise; but the press has generally been inattentive and indifferent. At last, the first successful blow for Slavery has been struck in California. A bill has passed the Legislature, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, to reduce to Slavery persons who were carried to the Territory as slaves, before its organization, and emancipated by its State Constitution. The passage of this bill shows that the legislative power of the State is in the hands of the Slavery Party. Possibly the good people of the Free States may now think it worth while to talk less of the cheating Compromise, and more to rid themselves of the old party hacks, who are laboring to narcotics them on the subject of Slavery.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS IN CALIFORNIA.

From the *Alta California*, Feb. 16.

The Hon. H. A. Crabb, a member of the Assembly from the county of San Joaquin, introduced into that branch of the Legislature of which he is a member, a bill "relating fugitives from labor and slaves brought to this State prior to her admission into the Union;" which, after debate and amendment, has finally passed that body.

We have not received a copy of the bill as it finally passed the Assembly; but we have before us Mr. Crabb's bill as originally introduced, the first two sections of which, we believe, were copied directly from the bill introduced by the gentleman from San Joaquin. They are a species of application in brief of the Fugitive Slave Law of the last Congress, to the officers of our State Government; and as they are neither so perspicuous nor effective as the provisions of that statute, they are of no moment whatever. The bill, however, does not change the law of the land in any particular, and will remain but a dead letter whilst the enactment of Congress is in existence. It may be well enough, however, to have them upon the statute-book; at least there is no serious objection to them.

The third section was mainly to the same effect as the first; but it contained what was somewhat peculiar in character, was so modified in its passage through the committee as to make it correspond generally with the two preceding ones, and in that shape it was adopted.

The whole bill, to our thinking, is a useless encumbrance upon the statute-book, and such appears to have been the opinion of the Assembly; for they adopted an amendment, limiting the extent of the bill to twelve months. But the really objectionable feature of the act is the fourth section. As we have before remarked, we do not know positively the shape in which the section was adopted; but it is probably sufficient for our purpose to show the section as it was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Crabb.

Here it is:

"§ 4. Any person or persons held to labor or service in any State or Territory of the United States, by the laws of such State or Territory, and who were brought or introduced within the limits of this State previous to the admission of this State as one of the United States of America, and who shall refuse to return to the State or Territory where she or they owed such labor or service, upon the demand of the person or persons, or upon the demand of the master or owner, to whom such service or labor was due, such person or persons so refusing to return shall be held and confined fugitives from labor within the meaning of this act; and all the remedies, rights, and provisions, herein given to claimants of fugitives who escape from any other State into this State, are hereby given and conferred upon claimants of fugitives from labor within the meaning of this section."

This section is evidently in direct opposition to the clause in the Constitution, respecting slaves. That instrument is, in every explicit and unmistakable language, that

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State."

Is there not between this provision of the Constitution and the section under consideration, that slavery shall not be tolerated, and does not the section of Mr. C. bill actually and directly tolerate the institution? Nothing, it appears to us, can be plainer.

We know it will be urged that slaves were brought to this country before the adoption of the Constitution, and that the owners ought to have the right to hold them. That may be all true; and is not law of this kind can affect the master. The Constitution may have been unjust in its summary manner of disposing of the question of slavery; but, if we were no able enactments of a Legislature which was created by him have sufficient potency to nullify its plain provisions.

MEDDLING WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of California, providing for the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution. The *Alta California* mentions the two lurking motives for this proposal. The first is, to procure the admission of the State, and the second, to control the course of events that one or both the States, formed after the division, shall become slaveholding States. That there may be an intention to promote a constitutional convention in order to produce a division of the State, there is little doubt; but that there can be the slightest intention to introduce the Slave Question into the issue, we are quite unwilling to believe. It may be that as it may, we are willing to fight the battle upon the grounds which are most apparent.

The main object of a Constitutional Convention would be a division of the State. Who asks a division of the State? The Southern portion demand it, on the ground that thereby they will escape the onerous taxation which is now prostrating and ruining them. But they do not because the plainly perceive that such a course would increase instead of diminishing their burdens. The conclusion then follows, that they do not desire division at all; because every man, with the slightest penetration into political affairs, at once perceives that it is the height of folly to attempt to divide an organized State, in order that one-half of it may return to its territorial control. Independent of the entire monopoly of the power, it would be impossible to accomplish the passage of the measure through Congress without requiring a large majority in both houses.

Winter in the *Sentinel* that the property of Messrs. Ulm & Walker, which was advertised in our columns, was sold at Goldboro', N. C., a few days ago, at prices ranging from \$711 to \$827. The *Goldboro' Patriot* says:

"They were the children of a negro boy named of Adam Wyne, who had purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were consequently his slaves, and having become involved, they were sold for his debts."

LETTERS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Winter in Minnesota.—Lumber Business.—Return of Settlement.—Room for more.

ST. ANTHONY, MIN. TERR., Feb. 14, 1852.

To the *Editor of the National Era*:

The law may be stated in three words—*partus sequitur ventrem*." Adam Wyne, by purchase, became the owner of the negro woman: she was his slave, and the children, following the condition of the mother, were sold for his debts, just as his mules might have been sold. That is the law. The logic is precisely the same logic as that by which slaveholding in any case is defended.

THE WHOS OF INDIANA, in State Convention assembled at Indianapolis, passed a resolution recommending General Scott as their choice for the Presidency, and expressing unabated confidence in the Administration of Mr. Fillmore.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN LOUISIANA.—The political of the Democratic State Convention of that State for the Presidency, was, for General Cass 101, and for Mr. Douglass 72. The name of Mr. Buchanan was also placed before the Convention, and afterwards withdrawn, when his friends united with those of General Cass. A resolution was passed to support the Democratic candidate, and one who should be nominated by the Balmerine Convention, and a resolution declaring Mr. Douglass the second choice of the Democ-

THE MAIDEN'S SONG.

BY ANNA H. PHILLIPS.

They tell me that the buds have burst,
That Summer's feet are on the hills,
Her light is flashing all the heaven,
And sparkling from a thousand rills.

They say the grass is moist and green,
And king-cup golden all the dell,
And swing amid its templing leaves
The silent, silvery lily-bell.

My feet are on the upland path,
The morning light around me lies—
But can I deem the Summer here
Without the sunshine of thine eyes!

The light leaf-shadows gaily dance,
But not as when in morn's ago
They wavered on upturn'd brow,
And died amid thy looks dark flow.

The murmuring pine the South wind stirs,
In mockery sounds the olden tone
That filled the voices of thy voice,
When love's low utterance claimed mine own.

And what are all the wailing flowers
To those once twined about my hair—
The withered buds thy lips have pressed
Bloom in my memory thrice as fair!

The oriole's music harps jars
The song that soft, with folded wings,
The nightingale within my heart
Through all this night of absence sings.

Within my heart! The light and bloom
A score of days like this may wear,
With pale, pale days of dawning Spring
Before the tropic Sunna there—

Where dreamy air Hope's blossoms stir,
And Memory's golden fruit disclose,
While folding all its waiting world
They love like tropic moonlight glows!

THE NEW PLATFORM.

Intelligent Northern Democrats still refuse to believe that the Baltimore Convention will adopt the new platform of the Compromise. Certainly they will find themselves easily disposed. The result of the New Hampshire election settles the question, we think, beyond all doubt. It is already claimed that the single issue was the finality of the Compromise. The Old Line Democracy took the affirmative, and carried the State. Why, then, hesitate to take the ground at Baltimore?

Advices had reached San Francisco from Chile, stating that Gen. Cruz had been defeated, and that the second section of the bill, introduced by Mr. Cobb, was rejected by the Senate. The conflict was blighted, and the bill, which was to be carried forward by the gentleman from San Joaquin. They are a species of application in brief of the Fugitive Slave Law of the last Congress, to the officers of our State Government; and as they are neither so perspicuous nor effective as the provisions of that statute, they are of no moment whatever. The bill, however, does not change the law of the land in any particular, and will remain but a dead letter whilst the enactment of Congress is in existence. It may be well enough, however, to have them upon the statute-book; at least there is no serious objection to them.

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rats of Louisiana was voted down. It is said that the Convention was anything but harmonious.—*National Intelligencer*.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER—TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1852.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived here this morning from Chagres. She brings four hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust, and a large number of passengers. Her date from San Francisco are to the 14th of February.

The country generally was quiet, and business gradually improving, and crime diminished.

Mining operations are prosperous, and the yield of gold fully equal to expectations.

The miners had broken out at the mines, and some few cases proved fatal.

The Legislative Assembly has passed the Fugitive Slave Law.

There was no special change to notice in the market. Flour was fair demand at the market price quoted by the previous steamer. Provisions and groceries were steady, and in good supply.

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